

NO CENSOR in Class.

REF ID: A14542

CLASSIFIED

Class. CONTROL NO. 25

CIA

PDA Note, 4 Apr 77

Auth. 100-REF-177-1000

Date: 180225 BY 0225

CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 17 October 1973 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Next Review Date: 2008

CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

## INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT Political Information: Activities and Plans of  
Koreans in Manchuria

ORIGIN See Below

DATE:

INFO. See Below

DIST. 26 May 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

ATTACHMENTS: 2

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: See Below

EVALUATION OF CONTENT: See Below

25X1A2g

Note: See Attachments for McCune-Reischauer romanization of  
Korean names.

25X1X6

25X1A6a

25X1X6

F-3 1. In April 1946 a group of 15 Koreans went to Mukden headed by LI Paek-kun (李徳潤) to establish there a branch office of the Korean Provisional Government. (Shanghai Note: Korean Provisional Government Representative Group is probably meant, as the KPG was disbanded in April 1946.)

F-2 2. In January 1947 a split occurred within this organization which was the outcome of a strained relationship between LI Paek-kun and PAK Nam-pa (朴南波) (also known as POKU Tseng-il 朴正一), chief of the KRG. LI felt that he had been unfairly criticized by PAK, who had accused him of keeping inefficient men in the Mukden office. LI was then replaced by LI Kuang (李光) (Shanghai Note: LI Kuang-shan 李光山) leader of the Tong U Association and underground worker in Korea for the KPG in 1919?), who now heads the Mukden office of the KRG with only four others, who in turn head sub-branches, one in Changchun, one in Ssipingchish (124-20, 43-11), and two in Kirin (126-32, 43-50). Eleven others resigned with LI Paek-kun and are presently associated with him. The remaining four under LI Kuang, however, will leave the KRG branches in the Northeast and join forces with LI Paek-kun. If he should request their services, LI Paek-kun's clique is presently contemplating intelligence activities directed at North Korea and the Soviets.

F-6 F-3 3. LI\* graduated from Infantry Class in the Central Military School, Chungking and later, from the General Staff Training School of the Chinese Military Affairs Commission in Chungking. Some time before the Sino-Japanese Incident (1937?), he held the post of vice-chief in the Young Men's Group of the Korean Kuomintang (國民黨) in Nanking. From 15 August 1945 to 28

-2-

April 1946, he was commander of the Patrol Troops attached to the General Headquarters of the Korean Kuanfu Army in Chungking. At the same time he was given the post of Chief of Police Affairs Department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Korean Provisional Government, which post he still theoretically holds, even though he has broken with the KPG (KRG) in Mukden.

R-2 4. Closely associated with LI Kuang and the KRG is the Korean Independent Party, headed by KIM Hak-kyu (金學奎), in Mukden.

25X1X6

C-3 5. LI Paek-kun, formerly commander of the Military Police of the Korean Restoration Army in Shanghai, went to Mukden in March 1946 to organize the KRA in Manchuria. He was connected with the Korean Representative Group in Mukden, but was ousted by General WANG Il-so (王逸昇), then chief of the Korean Affairs Section, NECC, Mukden, on the advice of PAK Nam-pa and KIM Hak-kyu. LI had been kept in power by his group of strong-arm men. General WANG had these men jailed, thereby forcing LI Paek-kun to resign.

6. LI Paek-kun was in Hangchow and Kunming for short periods during the war. He was never in Chungking, but might have tried to give that impression among his acquaintances in Manchuria in order to enhance his prestige. He made a short patrol into the interior against the Japanese, but was never attached to the patrols of the KRA in Chungking.

[ KIM Chi-ung ]

C-2 7. On 23 March 1947 KIM Ji-ung (金志雄), a Korean colonel in the Chinese National Army, came to Shanghai on his way to Manchuria. His plan was to set up an intelligence net in Manchuria directed against Communists and Soviets in North Korea and the Dairen area. The project was to be directed by KIM under the guidance of General LEE Ch'ong-ch'on (李崇元), commander of the KRA. LEE's plans changed, however, and he is now in South Korea with RHEE Syng-man. KIM's plan is now in abeyance. Instead, KIM is to go to Antung (124-22,40-07) to join the 52nd National Army as a G-2 officer, with which he has served in the past as well as with the 29th Route Army guerrilla forces. His mission will be the disbandment of the KRG in Manchuria.

C-3 8. KIM is to be accompanied by KIM Un-ch'ung (金恩忠) and Colonel CHANG Hsing (張衡), a Chinese. KIM Un-ch'ung joined the KRG in January 1947; he resigned a generalship in the Chinese National Airforce on 14 April 1947. He is to be the chief of the KRG during its disbandment. Colonel CHANG, former commander of Military Police Headquarters in Chiu-chiang (116-05,29-43), is to be the Military Police commander of the 52nd Army in Antung.

C-3 9. KIM Ji-ung had also planned to go to Uiju (Gishu) (124-32,40-12) to recruit students for training in the Chinese National armies in Manchuria. This was part of a general plan of General LEE's to rebuild the KRA in Manchuria. KIM Hak-kyu, with whom KIM Ji-ung was to have worked, is already using student refugees to build up an army, although the number of students recruited to date is small. The plan was to have the students trained in the National armies for a year, then to send them back to North Korea as a fifth column.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

WARNING NOTICE: THIS DISTRIBUTION LISTING MUST BE